MIRLO S-DATMITTER OF THE REGISERY SURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—MERRY WITES

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Marnier Live AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoot-flux Brand, Even

ST. CHARLES TREATRE, BOWERY-A NEW WAY CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 67 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hail, 444 Broad-CIRCUS, M Bowery-Equipmental Extentalinkents. GRORAMA, NG Broadway-BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF

BELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway.

RIBLEY'S THAMES, at 406 Broadway. New York, Wednesday, March 16, 1858.

News poured in upon us yesterday. Advices from Chili, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, New Gramada, Venezuela, the British West Indies, Cuba, Cali-bernia, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands and Borneo, were received at the HERALD office. Steam and electricity bring all parts of the world almost within speaking distance of each other. The arrival of a mail steamer from Aspinwall, and another from Licerpool, place us in possession of news from nearly every country on the face of the globe.

have already spoken of the favorable intellisence from California, and of the large shipments of mold dust to the Atlantic. Over ten millions of dollars worth of the precious article was exported from San Francisco from the 31st of December last to the 16th of last month—a space of seven weeks.

The news from the Central and Southern Ameri-

can States is important and suggestive. War between Bolivis and Peru is threatened; Venezuela has nnced her determination to pay off her share of the old Colombian debt: a new steam line, to connect the Pacific ports of Central America, is to be organked by Yankee enterprise; the Nicaragua Transit Company has got into trouble with the free and independent city of San Juan del Norte: and the exloring expedition along the Amazon, and into the heart of South America, is attracting the most lively interest in Bolivia, Peru, and Chili. Such are the points of the accounts from the States south of Mexico. All that part of the continent is in commotion. What does it indicate? South America is certainly in a transition state.

But the information alluded to in the foregoing does not, by any means, constitute the most imnortant news detailed in our columns this morning. The intelligence from Washington city will create more sensation, not only throughout this country, but the world, than anything that has hitherto appeared in this, or any other American journal, fo many months. A protracted cabinet meeting is reported to have been held yesterday, at which it was lecided that the Secretary of State should demand an immediate explanation from Great Britain on the subject of her recent hostile proceedings against Honduras. Further, the Secretary of the Navy was ordered to forthwith report the effective force at his disposal for active service. This indicates an earnestness of purpose that cannot be mistaken. The administration is evidently preparing to act as well

In addition to the above, our letters and despatch es from Washington contain a great deal of curious and interesting political and general information. Thus far, ex-members of Congress appear to have out-generalled all other classes of office-seekers. and are in a fair way of securing the principal appointments for themselves. For every word spoken for any of their late constituents they have apparently added a half dozen in their own behalf. nominations were vesterday confirmed by the Senate.

Central American affairs again underwent discussion in the United States Senate vesterday, on which occasion ex-Secretary Clayton gave Judge Douglas a lesson with regard to the observance of treaties. but adroitly abstained from commenting upon the propriety and soundness of the treaty negotiated between himself and Sir Henry Bulwer. The Judge has the floor for to-day, and, as he has had ample time to prepare himself, a regular broadside may be expected.

The transactions in the State Legislature vesterday were of a very interesting character, so far as this city is concerned. The Senate again disappointed office expectants, by refusing to go into executive session, and belief is now strengthened that none of Gov. Seymour's appointments will be confirmed at this session. The Senate made amends by discussing and passing several bills in which the majority of our citizens are interested.

The Assembly spent the greater part of the day in discussing a proposition to refer to a proper committee the memorial of the recent reform meeting at Metropolitan Hall. As usual, the rural members expressed their abhorrence at the unparalleled amount of official and other corruption existing in this city. It is a little singular that, under the circumstances, they should be willing to remain in a body containing the representatives of such a city of abominations. Why do they not cast them out Why not go for a division of the State ? Manhattan, Long and Staten islands could be easily cut adrift. Let them compel the three islands to form a separate commonwealth. During the afternoon, the hunkers and barnburners had a controversy respecting Mr Taylor's resolutions commendatory of Gen. Pierce's inaugural. Verily, these are exciting times.

Our telegraphic despatches furnish the proceedlags of the Rhode Island Temperance Convention. the preliminary examination of Spring, charged with commission of the recent murders in Philadelphia &c., &c., to all which the reader is referred without

St. Luke's Hospital was the principal theme of discussion in the Board of Aldermen last evening. Among other papers submitted to the Board, was an important communication from Mr. Carson, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, relative to the difficulties of Engine Company No. 25. We will endeavor to find room for it to-morrow. The Aldermen transacted considerable routine business, and

then adjourned till five o'clock this evening. The Board of Assistant Aldermen appointed committee to investigate the grave and serious charges made against members of the Common Council. The committee are to sit during the vaca tion of the present session, and the investigation is to be conducted in private: they are empowered to send for persons and papers, and have full power to compel the attendance of persons before them as witnesses, and the production of papers, by subpoena or otherwise, as they may deem advisable. All testimony is to be taken under oath, and reduced to writing, and the Counsel of the Corporation is to attend the investigation.

The Board of Ten Governors met last evening. and transacted a considerable amount of business. From a census of the population of the various institutions under charge of the Board, it appeared that five thousand two hundred and fifty-two persons were receiving relief last Saturday night. persons died during the previous week, and six were sent to the State prison. A resolution of the Alder men, passed last Monday, requiring, for the informaion of that Board, a detailed account of the expense lready incurred, and likely to be incurred, in the

bouse, was read and referred to a committee. A reon was passed authorizing the President and Secretary to draw a requisition upon the Comptrol ler for twenty-five thousand-dollars. Governor Her rick offered a resolution relative to imprisonments in the City Prison, and the speedy removal of the Sixth ward police station from that building. The resolu tion was adopted. A resolution requiring the com mittee upon the City Cemetery to report" " if there has not been such neglect in the department as to require additional precautions regarding the inter ment of the dead," was offered by Governor Draper and passed unanimously. The Board then adjourne

to Tuesday next. Archbishop Hughes yesterday presided over meeting, comprising many of the leading Roman Catholic clergy and laity of this city, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Chambers street, convened for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the Roman Catholics of New York for the Archbishon of Santa Fé, lately banished from Granada, and Dr. Newman, convicted some time since of a tibel against Dr. Achilli, in the Queen's Bench, London. A statement was read, expressive of sympathy with the Archbishop of Santa Fe, which will be presented to him by a committee named for that purpose, together with a gold chain and cross; and it was further resolved that a subscription should be entered into, the proceeds of which, together with a state ment expressive of the admiration of the Roman Catholics in this country at the conduct of Dr. New man, should be forwarded to that gentleman in

London.
Mr. Pliny Miles, last evening, delivered a very instructive lecture on Iceland, at the University, Washngton souare. He described its bays, volcanoes, geological formation, &c., and concluded his remarks by many interesting facts relative to the Arctic regions. A full report will be published to-morrow.

A further examination took place in the Broadway Post office case. The evidence of ex-Judge Waterbury was taken, which, in consequence of want of space. we defer until to-morrow.

Hermann Behringer, aged fourteen years, was choked to death yesterday morning, by means of a arge piece of meat, which stuck in his throat, at the residence of his father. No. 118 Hester street. Coroper Wilhelm held an inquest.

William Stoddard, a fireman employed on board the steamboat Abbie, was killed at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, by incautiously stooping under the crank when the boat was making her landing at the Catherine street ferry. The crank struck him upon the right temple, dashed out his brains, and completely carried away the right side of his head. Coroner Gamble held an inquest. The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, and thirty-four years of

Coroner Gamble held an inquest, yesterday, upon the remains of an infant, which were dug up by some laborers working in the rear of the lot No. 38 Orange street. The body was rolled in rags, but so much decomposed that it was found impossible to distinguish the sex to which the child belonged. The jury rendered a verdict of death from unknown

causes. We are compelled to omit, among much other in teresting local matter, a report of a lecture on "The Yankee," delivered in the Tabernacle, last evening, by Dr. Pomerov, of Boston.

## What is Going On at Washington.

We are keeping our readers posted about all that is going on in Washington. Our telegraphic correspondents have omitted but little that is important, and the residents and sojourners in the capital look forward nightly to the arrival of the HERALD, printed at a distance of 300 miles, in order to learn what has taken place in their very midst the day before. To-day we publish an interesting letter from Washington. which gives considerable insight into the workings of the new administration, and the doubts and difficulties that beset its career, in reference to its patronage and the office-seekers. Clouds and darkness rest upon it.

The President has undoubtedly a very hard card to play, in the distribution of the patronage of the government, amounting to fifty millions of dollars in the year. These spoils must be divided; and where every nine applicants think they have a better right to an office than the tenth, who has received it, it is very easy to see how discontent will be generated among the disappointed, who will spread it among their friends and acquaintances. till. by degrees, the Chief Magistrate, so popular before and since his election, becomes, unless he is peculiarly fortunate, an object of aversion among a large number of men who possess sufficient influence, if not to thwart and weaken his administration, to lay the foundation for the overthrow of his power at the end of his term of four years.

This is the natural tendency of our republican system of government-preventing the growth of a dynasty, and diminishing the power of the ruler, while his office is respected and revered. It is well, perhaps, that it is so, for it operates against despotism and the principle of centralization proving that the people alone are sovereign. Yet, strange to say, it is those qualities of mind most approaching the characteristics of the despot-the strong iron will. the resolute purpose, the moral courage, and the prompt action, in a word, whatever gives individuality to the man or his governmentthat renders a President most powerful in this free country, because the people regard him as the representative and embodiment of their own sovereignty, and the manifestation of strength is what most flatters their self-love. Indecision of character and amiable weakness is what they most despise It is not in the power of the wisest President to discover all the men who are best fitted for office throughout the vast extent of the United States. Let him make what appointments he will he is is sure to dissatisfy many. If he doe the best his circumstances allow, looks with single eye to the country's good, and is guided by principles of justice, and by a large, compre hensive policy, rather than by local prejudic or personal influences, he will be successful in the main; and though some of the details may not correspond with his theory, the people will accept the will for the deed. and the opposition of disappointed place hunt ers will melt away, like snow before the gen al warmth of the vernal sun. But if a timid and time-serving policy be pursued, and if personal aggrandizement be the grand motive of action. and its attainment be sought by the appointment of men to office without any regard to the wishes of the majority of the people, the claims of justice, or high qualifications, weakness and embarrassment must ensue; and unless by some very happy chain of circumstances public after tion should be diverted in another direction such a President would retire from power by no means a popular man.

As yet General Pierce has made but few apnointments. Some of them, perhaps, are not exactly what they ought to be; but every allowance will be made if the future appointments only answer the expectations of the great mass of the people. The great difficulty which the President has to overcome is one of his own creation-it lies in his cabinet, which is neither very strong one nor a unit. If he can mould it, as the potter fashions the clay, all will yet be right, and he will come off more than conbuilding and for the completion of the new work- queror, by a firm adherence to the platform on

which he was elected, and to the principles propounded in his inaugural. From Genera's Pierce and his antecedental we hope for the best. We are not so sanguine about his cabinet, and his success will depend, in a great degree, upon the fact : whether his cabinet shall rule him or he shall rule his cabinet.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN WALL STREET-THE MURDER 's OUT .- The belliggrent communication which we yesterday republished from the Journal of Commerce, in reference to a charge against one of its editors, has provoked a mos terrible and annihating response from the other Wall street blanket. Mr. George B. Butler, had demanded the identity of the personage aimed at in the statement of the Courier. and the publication of the alleged affidavit on which the charge was founded. His request is promptly and politely complied with; he is assured that Mr. B. himself is the gentleman alluded to as having endeavored to lead one of the City Fathers into temptation; and lo the damning evidence of the fact is furnished by the publication, yesterday morning, of the affidavit in question. As we gave the benefit of our circulation to Mr. Butler's cartel, we, of course, do the same with the Courier's response. affidavit and all; here they are:-

affidavit and all; here they are:—

[From the Courier and Fnquirer.]

Mr. Butler having returned to the city, is entitled to the information he demands, in order that he may give it the "prompt attention" it requires. We certainly did have reference to Mr. Butler, the editor of the Journal of Commerce, in the passage he quotes from our columns; and we as certainly consider the party who offers a bribe quite as censurable as the official who accepts it. Our reference to Mr. Butler was based upon the following affidavit from Thomas J. Barr, now Alderman, but late Assistant Alderman of the Sixth ward; and which we publish with Alderman Barr's consent, in obedience to the demand of Mr. Butler.

Slate of New York, City of New York, st.—Thomas J. Barr being duly sworn, says.—That he was an Assistant Alderman for the Sixth ward, in the city of New York, during the years 1850 and 1851, and that while deponent held that office. George B. Butler, then an officer or agent of the Hudson River Railroad Company, offered deponent a bribe to induce deponent to vote as he (Butler) wished, in regard to a privilege desired by the aid Hudson River Railroad Company. Said bribe was offered, in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, during several conversations held by said Butler with deponent. Deponent further says that he declined to receive the bribe so offered by aid Butler, and did not vote in compiliance with the request of said Butler. THOS J. BARR.

Sworn before me this 3d day of March, 1853.

B. W. Osborn, Police Justice.

What an astounding disclosure is that made

What an astounding disclosure is that made by Alderman Barr in the foregoing affidavit! Why, it almost exceeds the bounds of credulity. that one of the great and shining lights of the modern reformation-one of the purifiers of civic government and social morality-should have himself attempted to undermine the virtue of an Alderman, and to buy his vote for filthy trash. We would however, have preferred to have had the affidavit couched in more specific terms; we would, for instance, like to have had a statement of the exact amount tendered, the conditions which were to be fulfilled, and the circumstances under which it was declined. The community would probably desire to have their curiosity satisfied as to these points, and as to the reception which the attempt met; whether the advances were civilly and politely rejected, or whether their author was addressed in the memorable terms, 'Get thee behind me, Satan." Perhaps Mr. Butler will edify and enlighten an anxious and astonished community by giving a detailed statement of the whole of this extraordinary affair. We want light, and will eagerly watch for it.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT TREATY. The piratical publishers have been fondling the hope during the past fortnight that the international copyright matter had been forgotten by the Senate. Judging of the Senators by the rules which apply to themselves, they have actually fancied that in the general mob for place and power, measures of great national importance and abiding benefit to the community at large would be overlooked. Like condemned criminals, they have never been able to realize the fact that the cruel sentence would be rigidly executed. and that honesty would henceforth become imperative. We can readily conceive their dismay at the prospect of a litepreciate the relings which have led them to construe a reprieve of a fortnight as a pardon. But such we trust is not the case. Our Senate knows its responsibilities too well, we are persuaded, to suffer the robbery of authors to coninue for another year for want of half an hour's serious attention. Time, they know, is of incal-culable importance. Next year, measures of absorbing interest may preclude the possibility of this matter being taken up. Now, now, must the blow be struck

A BEDUSTED CITY.-The elements would seem, for some days past, to have got into an unholy league with our modern civic reformers to cast dust into the eyes of this long-suffering community. In Broadway particularly, the effects of this elemental co-operation have been severely felt, and for the past two days fashionable pedestrians have been expelled from the trottoirs, and have had either to waste their sweetness within the palaces of the Fifth avenue, or take their airing-and their dusting in carriages. Such of the fairer portion of humanity as have ventured to run the gauntlet of the whirlwinds of dust, must have had sad havor committed with their rich velvets and pretty hats, and then they looked more like Mahometan beauties rushing to the Mosque, than American ladies on the promenade, with their veils carefully enveloping their faces, and screening them from the half-blinded eyes of the lords of creation. What a pity it is that our Street Inspector was not able any time during the winter to procure cavengers to cleanse the streets from the deep layers of mud and filth with which they were encrusted, before the dry season converted these abominations into dust and sand, to drive beauty out of the streets to spoil all the handsome dresses of the ladies who could not be kept within doors, and to lay the seeds of consumption and death in the lungs of hundreds. When will the citizens of New York obtain immunity for the various evils inflicted on them by negligent officers and humbugging reform-Perhaps some short time before the pro-

THE ERICSSON. The caloric ship Ericsson which returned to this port on Monday, is soon to leave for London, from whence it is intended to send her to Australia. Her recent trip to the South has established the partial success of the new principle, at the same time that it has suggested some important improvements, the introduction of which it is expected will materially augment her rate of speed. Her appearance in the Thames will create quite a senzation among the Britishers.

# Personal Intelligence.

We neders'and that Charles F. Loosey, Esq., the preent able Director of the Austrian consulate office of New York, has been nominated Acting Consul Seneral This appointment is considered an exceedingly judicious one; for, independent of his intimate knowledge of the duties of his office, Mr. Loosey is a gentleman of high literary and referrice attainments, mercantile experience, and universal information.

AMSTARIA AT THE METROPHATION. — Afterney Gene Chatfield, Albany; Captain Lowber, caloric ship Erices Captain J. L. Foliona, U. S. army; B. P. McCorkle, U. may; Don Gantavo Delavega, Mexico; Jicot Boyd, U. navy; Hon, T. P. Butler, South Corellina.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. Tolk on 'Ch

The action of the Legislature at Albany was a subject of convoration; notitier the proposed discriminating tolls on the railroads connecting New York with Lake Eric, nor the proposed tax bill, were deemed satisfactory. If railroads are taxed, even in proportion to their capital, or income, and the stock held by private citizens is also assessed, it would amount to duplicate taxation. The expediency of taxing railroads at all was strongly doubted; but if they must be taxed it was Interspeciency or taxing rainroaus at an was suggested doubted; but if they must be taxed, it was suggested that each and all should be taxed according to their net annual incomes, be the sominal capital whatever it might. In case such a tax should be imposed, the stock held by whatever is deducted in the way of an income tax from the receipts of the roads would be so much deducte from the dividends to be distributed among stock holders, hence it would be wrong thus to tax the stock over again held by them. The value of railroad stocks are regulated by the dividends they make. A merchant hinted that a desirable measure for the

consider the inequality of the School tax, the existence of which has been so clearly shown by Mr. Comptrolle Flagg. According to the provisions of this law, it would seem that the city was largely and disportionately taxed for school purposes, compared to the rest of the State.

One party suggested that the most equitable mode of raising money by additional taxation, if required, would be to impose it upon the sworn net incomes of both cor-posations and individuals, banks and other corporate tion of both real and personal estate is unequal and op pressive. Thus, a party may be taxed on a valuation of whose income may not be sufficient to mera expenses of his family, while another man may wn a factory or other valuable productive property worth no more than the above sums, which may be yielding him \$2,000 to \$3,000 per annum clear profit. In one case you rob a man of his capital, or bread, to pay taxes, while in the other case it is felt to be a mere trifle. Compelling men to swear to the valua tion of their own property will not enable the assessor to arrive at its real worth. Under the present arrange ment, said another party, if a man's property is, in hi judgment, over assessed, he can swear off the excess. fost men value their property higher than others; bu to compel them to swear to it, as proposed in the new tax bill, would cause them to be unjustly taxed. Regret was expressed for the death of Captain Nelson

of the steamer Sierra Nevada. He for some years filled the office of barbor master with great satisfaction to the merchants, to whom he was long and favorably

The produce markets were without further change yesterday.

#### Marine Affairs.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE SCHOONER SUSAN.

The paragraph in your paper of this date respectin the steamboat Achilles running down the schoone Susan, which vessel has subsequently been towed int Greenport, is not true. Accompanying is the true state of the case, as written back by the pilot that took the ship Marathon to Boston, towed by the Achilles. Will you please correct, and oblige, yours,
March 15, 1853. R. STURGES, No. 68 South street.

March Li, 1853. R. STURGES, No. 68 South street.

Newporr, March II, 1853.

S. W. Lewis, Esq.—We arrived here at eleven o'clock to day. Last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, while in the race, a schooner loaded with smpty casks, running west, and we east, passed us in the steamer, and then luffed across our stern and across the ship's bow which we had in tow artero, and she (that is the schooner.) fetched up against the hawser, and consequently under the ship's bow, and the result was the schooner was above in, maste carried away, and she soon filled. She had on board four men and one lady, who were all taken on board the ship in safety, but lost all their clothes. The schooner was an old one, and not of much value, with oil casks from Nantucket bound to Long Island. The ship did meet with but very slight damage, and uone to the heat. Please inform Mr. R. Surges we shall proceed as noon as possible. as possible.
gned) NELSON BULKLEY.

THE STRAMSHIP ALARAMA, Capt. Ludlow, arrived yester day morning from Savannah. We are indebted to the purser for our usual files of papers.

## The Packet Ship Queen of the West.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Having noticed a publication in your paper respectir the drowning of Wm Brown, a passenger on board the Queen of the West, from Liverpool, and wishing to state the facts in the case, and thereby prevent a wrong conclusion being formed by the public, or those interested. I have to say :- That the ship left Liverpool with an abundant supply of water and provisions for seventy days, and with respect to water, a much larger quantity than the regu lar allowance was daily given out, until the ship bed disabled in spars and sails; after that, the usual allow

disabled in spars and sails; after that, the usual allowance of three quarts per day for each adult, and half
that quantity to children, was served until the shipreached port.

In regard to provisions, the regular allowance was
always served, and oatmeal, extra, when asked for, and
shortly before the arrival here, cleven barrels of oatmeal,
in addition to the allowance, was given out to the passengers. Cocca and coffee was not a part of the allowance
to passergers, but tea and sugar was, of which all received the regular quantity.

The passengers who left the ship when in the stream,
were those who had been on abore when the ship was at
the dock previous to going in the stream, and the men
who composed the party in the boat left contrary to
the orders and advice of the officers of the ship.

So far as to the suffering from hunger, the arrangethe orders and advice of the officers of the ship.

So far as to the suffering from hunger, the arrancements for cooking and serving provisions were in full force, as the voyage was not up until the passengers were landed and the ship in dock. The boat was everloaded, and those who went in her replied to the officers, when trying to persuade them to remain on board, that "they were in a free country, and would do as they liked." There was no authority that could compel them to remain on board, and the melancholy result was owing entirely to their own fool hardiness in leaving the ship in an overloaded boat, when in the stream, and it blowing fresh at the time. F. HALLET, Queen of the West.

We, the undersigned, officers and passengers on board

We, the undersigued, officers and passengers on board
the Queen of the West, on her late voyage from Liverpool
to New York, testify to the truth of the above statement.
JOHN R. TABER, Chief Officer.
OTTO SMITH, Carpenter.
Dr. FLETCHER Surgeon on board.
HERM. PETSCHOW.

MRS. PETSCHOW, GUITERMANN SCHROEDER, Passengera G. STAUDE, FRIEDRICH MULLER.

## Motion to Quash the Indictment against Ai-COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before tJudge Beebe and Aldermen Tiemann and Cornell MARCH 15 .- This being the day appointed for argument upon the motions to quash the indictments found against the Aldermen for malfeasunce, counsel for Alderman

Bord appeared in support. Alderman Wesley Smith with drew his notice intending to demand a trial. The indictment, counsel said, was one for extertion for a definition of which be referred to the People vs. Whaley, 6 Cowen's Reports, 661, 663, and by its conclusion appeared to have been framed at common la z.

All the legislation on the subject of public office their fees, delinquencies, &c .- was to be found 2 R. S. 650, sections 5 and 6, and page 696, section 38. As in terpretave of these, he referred to the People vs. Bedell 2 Hill, 196, and the Supervisors of Onondagua vs. Brigge,

The Brst inquiry he would make was, is the offence selected and charged the correct one—assuming the facts stated in the indictment to be true—or should not the offence charged have been bribery—i.e., taking a briber? Secondly Neither extortion nor bribery being offences by statute in our State, can they be entertained by our courts as offences at common law?

Thirdly. If the indictment is maintainable at all, what general rule regulates the sufficiency of it as a pleading? How should its allegations be made?

Fourthly, Does this indictment meet the exactions of the rules of pleading and the precedents?

Fifthly, was the indictment found upon legal testimony? The first inquiry he would make was, is the offence se

the rules of pleading and the procedents?

Fifthly. Was the indictment found upon legal testimony?

Upon all these points, except the second, counsel argued at censiderable length, chiefly dwelling upon the ground that the "certain act" mentioned in the indictment was not specifically arwared as it ought to have been—to enable the defendant to meet the charge. The District Attorney (N. B. Blunt, Esq.) opposed the motion; he had been called upon in his duty to enquire whether there was any offence, in the facts submitted by the Grand Jury, and he doubted whether it was extortion, or bribery, at common or statute law; and the indictment was for neither, but for malfeasance in effice, in receiving money—so the genilemans remarks as to extertion did not apply. The indictment was either under the city charter or at common law. The words "contrary to the statute" bad been intentionally crased, as under the statute of deofalls their omission would not be fatal, whereas if it was held to be an offence at common law only, their introduction might be. The learned counsel then referred to section 19 of the city charter of 1848, taking the ground that a lease was a contract within the meaning of that section, and the words "wilfully and corruptly" were the important ones in the indictment. By the 26th section, certain breaches of the charter were declared misdemanors, though he was not so sure this would apply; but he contended it was a perfect and thorough indictment at common law.

The Court asked whether his point was that the act of voting or leasing that pier might be legal, but that in receiving monay for the act, he was guilty of a wrong for which he was liable?

3r. Blent replied. Yes, sir, that is the whole case. It is not bribery; it is not extortion; it is simply mishe

for which he was stable?

Mr. Blent replied. Yes, sir, that is the whole case. It is not bribery; it is not extortion; it is simply misbehaviour as a public officer in receiving money. If the act were Hiegal he might have been indicted otherwise.

Judge Beebe said he would have been better satisfied if it had been brought up as a demurrer, as he was generally averse to quashing indictments, but he would not protend to any what his views might be after full consideration. consideration.

After a few remarks from defendant's counsel, the Court reserved their decision, and proceeded to take up the prison calendar.

pany and the Authorities of San Juan New Line of Steamers on the Pacific—Yanker Enterprise.

Our advices by the Uncle Sam are from Nicaragua an Costa Rica. We have files of late papers and cor

One of the letters from San Juan del Norte gives son interesting intelligence from that town. It is annexed:

OUR NICARAGUA CORRESPONDENCE. SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, March 2, 1858. Things here are in a bad way, as you have probably heard earlier than you get this. Imprimis-To avoid pur chasing a wharf, &c., in San Juan, the Transit Company squatted on the opposite side of the harbor from the town-a mile and a half distant-in a most disagreeable and uncomfortable place, where there are neither wharves, buildings, or accommodations of any kind for passengers. Here the latter are compelled to lie, broiling steamer, until taken off in the little river steam ers. The result of all this has been to deprive the town of all the advantages of passengers stopping—as they would not only be glad to do, but as all are anxious to do-to the great disgust of the hotel keepers, real estate speculators, and the entire population of Sun

Juan, who are auxious to have them.

To remove any ground of refusal for coming to the To remove any ground of refusal for coming to the town, the corporation offered the Transit Company a sufficient piece of ground for the accommodation of their establishment; but, with a policy unaccountable to us, the company has persisted in staying isolated, as I have described. The land which they occupy belonging to the town, the corporation some time ago informed them that they must vacate it. As they refused, a regular process of ejectment was served on them, and, on their refusing to obey it, a posse comitatus, on the 21st ult., proceeded to execute the warrant. They demolished one building, as an earnest of their determination; and then gave the agents notice that if the entire establishment was not removed by the 10th March, the the authorities would then proceed to remove the other buildings. These buildings, however, consist only of some shocking bad sheds, of no value, which are of a piece with the other valuable "property" and "Improvements" of the company in this part of the world.

It seems that the agent of the Transit Company called upon the commander of the English vessel of war (leyser for "protection;" but was told that he could not interfere with the authorities, whose conduct was in entire conformity with the constitution and laws of the town.

The agent of the Company, after this, became obstreperous, and made many wild and foolish threats; whereupon he was arrested, and put under bends in the sum of 37,500 to keep the peace. As a consequence, none of the officers or employes of the company are allowed to come to town, or even the passengers allowed to come over, if the company can prevent it. There is not the slightest doubt as respects the ability and determination of the authorities to carry out the ejectment. There are two companies of infantry and one of artillery—numbering in all 200 able-bodied men—seven-eighths of them Americans, fully resolved to sustain the Council in its proceedings, and the company must come to terms be fore the 10th.

You cannot conceive the change which has town, the corporation offered the Transit Company a suf-

court.

Mr. Mayor Martin is just the man for the place, under its present circumstances, and is not afraid to act when action is required; he is well informed, and an out-

and out American.

The attempt will be made to represent the attack on the Company's property as of English instigation, so as to enlist the feeling against England in their favor; but there are no English here now, and the whole government, mayor, council, army, and police, are American—mostly from the Southern States.

NEW LINE OF STRAM COMMUNICATION ON THE PA

LICS AND FANAMA.

Contracts have lately been concluded by Captain Thomas Wright, with the governments of Central America, for the establishment of the above line, to carry their mails to and from Panama, commencing at the port of Iztampam, in Guatemala, and touching at the intermediate ports of Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The governments pay to the Captain a bonus of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars during the term of the contracts, and give him the exclusive privilege of the coasting trade by steam for

of doing business in those republics, a thing that has long been wished for by the merchants. It will place the long been wished for by the merchants. It will place the United States in a most favorable position to derive the greatest advantages from this trade. Every merchant of the United States is, therefore, deeply interested in this enterprise, as it will enable them to compete with the English merchants in the exportation of our own manufactures to those countries. We have heretofore been excluded from this herative trade, which has so long been monopolized by European merchants. But now the great difficulty will soon be removed by the steamers running regularly on that coast. Goods can then be shipped either by the way of San Juan de Nicaragua or the Istamus of Panama, and reach their destination in any port of Central America twenty days from the time they leave New York; whereas, at the present time it takes from five to six, and even eight months to arrive. And, also, instead of the indigo and cochineal being shipped to Europe, by the way of Belize, Honduras, arrive. And, also, instead of the indigo and cochineal being shipped to Europe, by the way of Belize, Honduras, it will come by this line to the United States. The quickest time that indigo and cochineal have been known to arrive in Europe, from the day they left the city of Guatemala or Salvador, has been 130 days, and by this route it can be sent to England in forty days at the farthest. The merchants of Central America will now come to the United States to purchase their goods, instead of going to England, as they can do so in so much less time, and can buy fully as cheap. Thus this scheme opens new fields of commerce and enterprise to us. Central America, as it is well known, is one of the finest countries in the world, and only requires the energy and enterprise of the Angle Saxon race to develope their great natural resources.

atterprise of the Angle Saxon race to develope their great natural resources.

There is also another grand point gained. It cuts the Fuglish off from menopolising the North Pacific coast trade, as they have done on the South; and as the Monroe Goetrine is becoming, it appears, the order of the day, this is a grand step towards its fulfilment. We believe this is the first American who has obtained the privilege of the coasting trade, by steam, in a foreign country. The Captain has given to this line the name of the "Central American Steam Navigation Company," and the first steamer will begin to run on the first of September next.

next.
Captain Wright is the son of the well-known Capt. John
T. Wright, one of the oldest and most successful steamship captains affoat. It is surmised that the old gentleman is also connected with this enterprise.

#### TELEGRAPHIC NEW ORLEANS, March 15, 1853.

Private letters from San Juan Nicaragua, dated 6th instant, received here by the steamer Daniel Webster, say that the people of Greytown sent thirty armed men and a number of carpenters, who removed a portion of the milding of Vanderbilt's Nicaragua Transit Company, af ter taking down the American flag, and saluting it with military honors. They intended to remove the rest of the building on the 10th.

The greatest excitement prevailed, and the Transit Company has refused all intercourse with the town.

They also refused Mr. Squier a passage up the river, and declined taking any of the citizens as passengers to New York.

# Court Calendar-This day.

Court Calendar—This day.
U. S. District Court.—Same as yesterday.
Supplem Court—Circuit.—Nos. 282, 288, 315, 249, 274, 303, 306, 523 to 381, 312, 313, 314.
Supplem Court.—Special Term.—Nos. 7, 25, 35, 47, 54, 57, 70, 86 to 89, 91, 92, 96, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 110, 113, 114, 116 to 120, 122, 123.
Supplem Court.—Two branches.—Nos. 429, 366, 46, 583, 584, 586, 584, 572, 524, 597, 598, 699, 690, 242, 534, 512, 567, 250, 113, 165, 179, 214, 197, 695, 606, 607, 608, 606, 611, 613, 615, 618, 617, 618, 620, 621, 469, 589, 567, 356, 553, 542.

Diamonds in Lots to Suit .- Fine Lots, per frica, for sale at the lowest market prices—crosses ings, pins, &c. Jewelry at manufacturers' prices, for case r approved paper. DAVID RAIF. 281 Broadway, corner of White street, up stairs.

Watches.—Jurgensen, Lavalette, Brequet Duchene, Courvoisier, Johnston, David Tayler.—New in voices of the above manufacturers received and for sale by the subscriber, at the lowest prices, for eash, or approve paper. DAVID RAIT, importer, 381 Broadway, up stairs. Notice -No Advance in Prices at Hiram An

rion's Carpet Establishment, 19 Bowery. Eight spacious learonne, fully stocked with magnificent new spring styles royal velvet. English topestry. Brussels, imperiot. three-y, fine and common ingrain carpets; rags, matting, oil-oths, sair carpets, window shades, Ac., at actualizing) Carpetings.-Peterson & Humphrey, 379

Broadway, have just opened, and are daily reactiving, an unusual supply of rich and elegant carpets, direct from France and England, consisting of Mequet, Ardresson, and Axminater, from the most colemned French manufactures. Also, rich medialiten velvet and Messic carpets, from Messic, J. Crossley & Sone, Bugland, Supether with a general assortment of other qualities of carpeting, for sale on reasonable terms.

Splendid Cavpetings.—Smith & Lounsbery, 48 Pearl street, have received, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet tapestry. Bruseles, three-ply, and ingra-earpeting, of charte and elegant designs, which, busings been purchased previous to the recent advance in prices, they are embled to offer at very great inducements. Advertise your Business in the Country Pa

pers. To do so in the very best manner, in the best papers, and at the lowest prices, call at the Commercial Advertising Rouse of W. H. McDONALD, 192 Nassan street, corner of Ann. Information freely given. Bookkeeping, Writing and Arithmetic, are

The World's Pair.—The most enduring mo-mestos of the great exhibition of this summer, will be the thousands of beautiful descuercotypes taken in ROOTS magnifecent style, and seesteem by visitor all over the world. Portraits, ministences described. The caquinties crayon taken only by Root. Gallery of size pictures open every day and night, and always free, at No. 353 Breadway, corner of Franklin street.

Daguerrectypes in Oil, by Wm. H. Butler, on the upper corner of Broadway and Murray street. These pictures combine the details of the dagnerrectype with the finish of the finest ministure. Painting daguerrec-types of deceased persons copied to nature.

Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations—Office, No. 52 Broadway—New York, March 10, 1836.—At an election held at this office, on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen directors for the enuing year, vir.—Mortimer Livingston, Alfred Pol., Philip Burrewes, Johnston Livingston, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Charles W. Foster, George L. Schuyler, William W. Stone. ensuing year, viaMortimer Livingston,
Alfred Poll,
August Beimont,
Alexander Hamilton,
George L. Schuyler,
And, at a meeting of the directors held this day, Theodore
Sedgwick was appointed President, William Whetten, Viee
President, Treasurer and Secretary, and L. C. Stuart, Assistant Secretary.
The Board then proceeding to inerease its number, under
the authority granted by an amendment of the charter,
elected William Whetten a directer for the ensuing year. By
order,

Association for the Exhibition of the Indus-Association of the first of all nations.—Office, No. 53 Broadway.—New York, March 16, 1853.—The stockholders of this association are hereby notified that a call of twenty per cent on the capital stock, being the fifth instalment thereof, has been ordered by the Board of Directors, and that they are required to pay the same, at this office, on or before the 17th. By order,

WM. WHETTEN, Treasurer.

Dramatic Readings..... He jests at sears whenever felt a wound." but the only feeling excited by KNOX's new and brilliant style of hats, is that of admiration. Call at No. 125 Fulton street, and learn the truth of this.

An Evidence of Popular Appreciation.—The salesroom of KNOX & JAMES, in Captain Degroot's Hetel, corner of Broadway and Spring streets, has been crowded with the best class of customers ever since the introduction of their elegant and fascinating style of hat for the present season. Their success has been most marked, and their productions evince taste, apirit, and genius. Call and patronice the Precout Hat Store. Drake solicits his Friends and the Public, in

want of a good hat, to call at No. 9 Bowery, where can be found a good-assertment of hats, caps, fancy goods, canes, unbrellas, de. Standard prices for hats \$4, \$5, and \$2.50. Goods sent to any part of the city, Brooklyn and Williams-burg.

Spring Clothing, made up in the most fash-ionable and durable manner possible, can at all times be pro-cured on advantageous terms, for each, at H. L. FOSTER'S clothing establishment, 27 Cortiandt street. A large stood of winter clothing, which will be sold at greatly reduced winer. Clothing at Wholesale Only—An Immesse stock of spring and summer clothing, made expressly for the Southern, Western, and California trade, which we offer at far very lowest market prices. WILKINSON BROTHERS, Not. 25 and 30 John street, corner of Nassau.

Twenty per cent Reduction in Ready-mande clothing.—Elegant talmas \$8. French peltoes \$12. black frock and dress coats \$8. business coats \$6. pants \$6, veste from \$1 to \$80; also, gentlemon's formishing in great variety. Cutters in attendance from \$A.M. to 9 F.M. GEO. LEVIE, \$80 Broadway, corner White street.

To Tailors .- It is an Established fact that the

hest style of custom-work may be done by Singer's Sewing Machines far better and handsomer than it can by hand. These admirable machines and their work can always be ex-smined at the principal office, No. 258 Broadway. I. M. SINGER & CO. Lover's Vows are said to be as false as dicer's active. It is vows attressed to be as false as dider's oaths, and tradements promises are sometimes included in the same category. GREEN, No. 1 Actor House, finds it more congenial to his principles and his interest to keep his word with his customers than to break it; hence his elegant shirts are never sent home the day after the time agreed apon, though sometimes the day before.

ter of actonishment that ladies should come from Brooklyn to New York to shop for dry goods, when there is not the slightest doubt that they can be sold for about twenty-five per cent less in Brooklyn, for the best reason: the ronts are not one-quarter as high. We are well satisfied that if ladies will call at F. C. SMITH'S, Nos. 323 and 325 Fulton street, Brooklyn, where they will find a complete stock of spring dry goods, they will be readily convinced of what we have said above. Dry Goods in Brooklyn.-it is really a mat-

Lace and Muslin Curtains, at reduced prices, the best assortment in the city, at KELTY & FERGUSON'S vindow shade and curtain store, No. 289 Broadway, one foor above Reade street.

I Take the Responsibility !—These were the memorable words of that man of iron will, General Jackson, on the eccasion of his "removal of the deposits," and as say the Defance Salamander Safes (C. J. Gayler's patent). They do indeed "take the responsibility," and have, on a thousand occasions, protected from fire and theves the valuable deposits entrusted to them. They are for sale at the depot, 90 John street, corner of Gold, dater May at 192 Pearl street; by ROBERT M. PATRICK, manufacturer.

Looking-Glass Warehouse—1853 Looking, classes at reduced prices.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Cortlands street. The trade supplied with frames, &c., in semposition state. Factory No. 186 Duane street.

Window Shades.—Best Assortment in the world, at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, 289½ Broadway, and 54 Reads street. Dealers supplied from first hands. Shades warranted to stand any climate, and sold lower than at any other establishment. N. B.—Store, church, and other large shades, painted and lettered to order, in superior style.

Great Bargains in French China.-The Remainder of the consignment of slightly damaged Frenchina, from the manufactory at Vierson, is new opening, and will continue on private sale for a few days.

HAUGHWOUT & DAILEY, 661 and 565 Broadway.

T. D. Lander, Late of Jennings & Lander, notifies his friends that he has removed from 94 to 97 Fulton street, under the firm of Squire, Lander & Co., where he will be happy to see and serve them with watches, jewelry and silver ware.

Grapes, Grapes, Grapes.—A large stock of Almeria and Malaya grapes to be had, wholesale and retail, at PIERCE'S Italian warehouse, 603 Broadway, between Amity and Fourth streets.

Luxury and Refinement.—Every day Developes some new phase of luxury, refinement and social magnificance in our great metropolic; shad among all the results which art and taste, applied to the practical wants of every day life, have yet achieved, we confidently point to the HARR PRESSING AND RATHING SALOGY, cevery day life, have yet achieved, we considently point to the HAIR DRESSING AND RAYHING SALOON.

To be opened this evesing, under the Mercantile Hotel, No. 6 Warren street; a spacious and elegant reservoir of fashion, just near enough Broadway to be conveniently stumbled, into, and far enough out of the way of the exact and thunder of the thoroughfare to yield a delicious sease and thunder of the thoroughfare to yield a delicious sease and thunder of the thoroughfare to yield a delicious sease and thunder of the thoroughfare to yield a delicious sease and thunder of the thoroughfare to yield a delicious sease and thunder of the thoroughfare to yield a delicious sease of stillness and repose. The first object of the proprietor of this establishment has been to render it more select and complete, as well as more elegant, than any other in the city. The eight magnificent bath rooms, of the size of bed chambers, are furnished with every appliance which taxry could inventor deire—not the least desirable of which are the large double-sized Ruseia bathing towed, imported expressing for these rooms, by Mesze. Doremus & Nixon, being the first time of their introduction in this country. They units every requisite which the ordinary brown crast towels of bathing rooms are worked to the thing of the ordinary brown crast towels of the thing of the country. The state of the fast of the f and not that which is of the very highest and choicest character can be found at this establishment. Hair dyes, shaving creams, brushes, &c., &c., of the most unquestionable character, always on hand. The manufacture of wigs, tounces, montaches, whiskers, &c., will be carried on in the very highest style of the art, and from unimpeachable materials. In short, it only remains for the public to call and see one of the mest elegant and complete establishments every opened to their inspection and patronage.

R. G. GARDNER, Mercantile Hotel, 6 Warren street, Wanten—Ten first class journeymen hair-dressers. Constant employment with highest wages given. Apply at R. G. Gardner's Emporium of Fasilon, Hair-Dressing and Bathing Saloon, 6 Warren street.

Ing Saloon, 6 Warren street.

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Laddes belts, instruments for club feet, erooked spine, knocks theses, bow legs, weak ankles, and a very superior clastic stocking for enlarged veins of the leg, clastic knee caps, and every variety of truss. A liberal discount to wholesalo feature, at No. 12 Ann street, near Broadway.

Wigs and Toupers.—Hatchelor's New Style of wigs are pronounced the most perfect imitation of naturo ever invented. Those wanting a very superior article should sail at BATCHELOR'S celebrated wig factory, No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and best assortment in the city. Copy the address.

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color and has no had odor. It is applied privately, or sold at PHALON'S Wig and Toupee Manufactory 197 and 57 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, and by druggists generally.

Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator, to

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exseption or reservation, the very best ever invented. Beward of puffed dyes. Equally celebrated is Gouraud's Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, frechies, sallowness, chaps, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at 5; Walker street, near Broadway.

Lyons' Kathairon.—The most Wonderful and desirable preparation for preserving, restoring, and heautifying the hair the world ever produced. The attention of the country trade is especially invited to examine this article, from the following reasons.—First, it pays the retailer more than a usual profit; seemelly, its reparation in the roughly established; thirdly, its effect in each and in al asses is of the most pleasing and satisfactory character fourtily, the sales are increasing heyond a precedent in the history of the materia moddea. Retailed at the remarkable low price of 25 cents, in large handsome bottles. Sold at manufacturers' prices, by the principal jobbers of drugs and anexy goods in New York, Philadelphia, Beston, New Orleans, Ac., &c., and by all retail dealers every where, in cit; and country. Principal wholesale depot, foll Broadway up stairs.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor.

Hair Dye.—Batchelor's Celebrated Liquid hair dye is the best yet discovered for coloring the hair of whiskers the moment it is applied. The wonderful case an certainty with which this favorite and old established hair and preforms its astonishing. It is for sale, or applied, a BATCHELOR'S wig factory, No. 4 Wall street.

Lovet's Office, 114 Chambers street, for the sale of his celebrated Wahpene, for changing grey hair to be original color and curing baldaness. Indisputable reference given to some of the first ladies and gentlemen in the obta-thy permission, of perfect cures. Beware of counterfaits.

The Current Rumor that Cristadoro's Hab Preservative produces a perfectly unique effect, has grow to be a great public fact. The demand for it increases shilly in one week it imparts einsticity, lustre, and softness to the harshest fibres. Cristadoro's bair dye, still more rapid it its work, converts ref or grey hair into black in fre injustes. Sold at No. 6 Astor House.